The True Mortherner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE credentials of Henry B. Payne as Senator elect from Ohio were presented in the Senate on the 11th inst. by Mr. Pendleton. A petition was presented for the removal of the discrimination against volunteer officers as to pensions in contrast with the pay of regular officers on the retired list. Mr. Dolph handed in a petition from the Beard of Trade of Portland, Oregon, for a strengthening of the navy. Bills were reported to fix the salaries of Judges of district courts and to support the purposes of were reported to fix the salaries of Judges of district courts, and to authorize the purchase of additional grounds for the Postoffice at Springfield, Ill. Bills were introduced to authorize a foot and carriage bridge across the Mississisppi at St. Paul, and for the officers and crew of the monitor which destroyed the Merrimac. Resolutions were passed ordering a report on the condition of the Government tea farm in South Carolina, and whether the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph within the past year received or made proposals for consolidation with the Western Union. The Senate receded from its assendment to the Greely relief bill, and passed the joint resolution appropriating \$80,000 for the relief of the flood-sufferers. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 235 to 12, passed a joint resolution appropriating The House of Representatives, by a vote of 233 to 12, passed a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Ohio river and its tributaries. Bills were introduced—to limit the number of cadets in the Naval Academy, to restore to the pension-rolls names dropped on account of disloyalty, to encourage Indian education in Dakota, for the erection of a public building at Detroit costing \$1,500,600, to provide additional life-saving stations, to authorize the payment of postal potes to the beaver, and to convel yoters.

postal notes to the bearer, and to compel voters in Utah and Idaho to take an oath that they do not belong to the Church of Latter-Day Saints.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 13th, to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar until June, 1886, and to receive trade dollars in small amounts for postage and revenue stamps; for the erection of public buildings at Pueblo and Del Norte, Colo., and to prohibit the assessment of Government officials and employes for political purposes. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a building for the Congressional Library. A resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney General to explain the delay in in-terpreting the law as to the adjustment of Postmasters' salaries. A bill was passed to pay Mrs. Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, \$5,400 for murders and depredutions by the Modoes. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution to send a select committee to Hot Springs, Ark., to examine all Government interests at that point Bills were introduced—to retire or recoin the trade dollar, to authorize the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road to the military lands at Fortress Monroe, to provide for the construc-tion of the Michigan and Mississippi canal, to erect a public building at Carson City, and to convert the 3, 4, and 4½ per cent bonds into 2½ per cents., paying a premium equal to the amount saved to the country. There was some debate on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to investigate the manner in which the star-route cases have been prosecuted, with a view to as-certain whether such prosecutions have been in good faith. A caucus of the House Demo-crats was held in the evening. It did nothing but elect a chairman (S. S. Cox) and four secretaries. The tariff question was not brought up.

MR. VOORHEES offered a resolution in the Senate, Feb. 13, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withold for the present his approval of certain patents for lands selected by the Northern Pacific Road. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to grant condemned cannon for a statue to Gen, William H. Lytle, of Ohio. The McPherson bill to provide for the I-sue of circulating notes to national banks was advocated by Mr. Bayard as being in the line of absolute security. Mr. Sherman offered an amendment as to bends bearing more than Spercent integer. more than 3 per cent. interest. He said scatimen in Congress was hostile to the suspension of sil-ver coinage or the adoption of a new ratio between the precious metals, and that a silver tween the precious metals, and that a silver standard was casting its shadow upon the future. In the House, a resolution was offered inquiring into the delay in returning the measure for the relief of sufferers by the floods now prevailing. Petitions were presented for pensions to Union soldiers confined in Andersonville, Belle Isle, or other Confederate prisons. The Secretary of the Navy transmitted calms of contractors for the care of monitors, aggregating \$278.645. Some care of monitors, aggregating \$278,645. Some time was spent in debate on the contested elec-tion case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

SENATOR BECK called up the McPherson banking bill Feb. 14, and during the course of his speech deprecated the proposition to allow the issue of circulating notes up to the market value of the securities deposited. Senator Mor-rill effered a substitute providing for the issuance of notes up to 110 per cent. of the par value of 4 per cent. bonds deposited previous to 1890, the amount in circulation to decrease to 1830, the amount in circulation to decrease 1 per cent. each year subsequently until par is reached. On all other securities the circulation may equal the par value of the honds. No action was taken. Bills passed the Sonate for the relief of the Louisiana State Bank and to make all public reads and highways post routes. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to provide that honorably discharged soldiers and sallors be preferred for appointment to civil offices. Mr. Beck handed in an act for the organization of Supreme Courts in the Terto civil offices. Mr. Beck handed in an act for the organization of Supreme Courts in the Ter-ritories. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKinley presented a telegram from Cleveland recommending that the flood relief appropria-tion be increased to \$1,000,000. Several members aired their views in regard to the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Man-

An additional appropriation of \$200,00) making the total amount \$500,000, for the relief of the flood sufferers, passed both houses net of the hood sufferers, passed both houses of Congress Feb. 15. The Senate spent an hour in debate on the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks. A vote was then taken on the amendment submitted by Mr. Sherman providing that if any bonds deposited bore interest higher than 3 per cent. additional notes shall be issued equal to one-half the interest in excess of 3 per cent. accruing before maturity, and it was rejected. The House defeated a resolution declaring Magning entitled to the seat from declaring Manning entitled to the seat from Mississippi. Catested by him and Chalmers, and decided that the seat should remain vacant until decided on its merits. Both houses adfourned to Feb. 18.

EASTERN.

By the collapse of a bridge at Weeds-

brakeman being drowned,

veys his entire estate, valued at \$250,000, to fair means or foul." Heard him say it was his widow and adopted daughter.

WESTERN.

At Winnetka, Ill., a suburb of Chiesgo, James L. Wilson and wife were killed several piktols in the hands of with a sword which hung in the house. They the colored people. Believed the lived alone, close to the depot. Mr. Wilson first volley was fired into the crowd of was nearly 80 years of age, and a brother of negroes, but after the latter began to run a the late Judge John M. Wilson, of Chicago. great many shots were fred in the air; saw Mrs. Wilson had for years been confined to her bed with paralysis. The venerable couple were believed to have considerable

money in the house. from Kansas City to Alabama, for trial in negroes before the riot. They (the blacks) the United States Courts.

the repairers substituting temporary for per- generally did not vote on election day, saymanent rods, but east direct responsibility on no person, thus shouldering the Bame on the railroad company.

One of the most comprehensive coin collections in the United States was stolen by burglars from the office of Dr. H. C. Brain- follows:

sheep on the Dakota bad lands, owned by Marquis Demores, having died this winter, the cellef gains ground that they were poisoned

by his enemies. A contract for through sleeping-cars between Chicago and San Francisco has been signed between the Central and Union Pacific and the Northwestern Roads and the Puliman

A dispatch from Fort Buford states bat the Indians at Poplar Creek and Wolf Point Agencies are at the point of starvation. They have eaten their dogs and horses, the game is destroyed, and many warriors are unable to resist the extreme cold. The rations issued monthly by the Government are devoured within a few hours.

SOUTHERN.

A committee of citizens of Hot Springs, Ark., has ordered James Feene, Dr. Nagle and Mr. Bean to leave at once, because of collusion with the Flynn gang.

The Rawley family, of Boyle County, Kentucky, has within thirty years figured in affrays in which ten men were killed. The feud with the Shearins resulted in the shooting of one of that family by George W. Raw-

A shooting affray occurred at Hot Springs, Ark., between Editor Harris, of the Morning Horseshoe, and two men who sympathized with the assassins who figured in the Doran-Flynn tragedy. After emptying his revolver, the editor started for his Winchester, but was captured by the police. No person was wounded.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Coinage has agreed to report a bill for the exchange of trade dollars for standard dollars, or for their receipt for Government dues within two years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a report to the Ways and Means Committee, strongly indorses the proposition to extend the bonded period on whisky as an act of justice to a great interest, unattended ty danger or inconvenience to the Government. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will coincide with the report.

The House Committee on Commerce, at a meeting the other day, decided that there should be a commission for the regulation of interstate commerce, but that its control should not extend to the waterways.

A Washington dispatch says the House Committee on Public Lands will report a bill forfeiting the land grants of the Houghton and Ontonagon, the Marquette and State Line, the Brule River, and the Ontonagon Railroads, comprising about 200,000 acres in

The Bureau of Engraving and Printng at Washington has made the last delivery of \$1 and \$2 notes warranted by the appropriations, and there will be determined opposition in Congress to providing for any more

President Arthur has ordered the promotion of Lieut, Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for heroic work at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.

Thomas Benton, colored, was hanged at Plaquemine, La., in the presence of 2,000 people, for the murder of Robert Duggan, July 8, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The Sherman sub-committee began its Copiah investigation at New Orleans on Feb. 15. Leon H. Matthews, brother of J. P. Matthews, killed at Hazelburst, Copiah County, Miss., was the first witness examined. On the day before election he saw an armed mob at Hazelburst. They sent a message to his brother warning him to leave the next day. A few days before the election the colored church was burned. The independents attempted to organize a club there. The mob carried a cannon all county, and fired it occaover the sionally. Armed bands notified the Matthews family that if any trouble occurred the latter would be held responsible. Some men in the mob owed himself and brother for goods, and had run away to avoid payment. As soon as the polls opened on Cec. 7, J. P. Matthews went to vote, and was shot down by Wheeler just as his name was checked off en the poll-list. Witness learned this from the election officers. An armed mob was riding over the county before election, declaring that they would carry the election with shotguns, if necessary, or with knives. Witness made a statement concerning the efforts of his brother, himself, and other political friends to have the county officials take some action to check the outrages, and finally applied to the Governor, but nothing was done. Other witnesses were examined by the committee, all of them testifying to about the same as Matthews.

R. W. Glass (colored) testified before the Sherman committee, on the second day of its sittings at Washington, that on the 3d of November, at Danville, Va., he heard a pistol fired, and rushed to the scene, where he found some seventy-five negroes and twentyfive white men. The white men and policeport, N. Y., a mixed train was dropped into men were telling the negroes to leave, which the Seneca River, the engineer, fireman, and they declined to do. Then the white men drew pistols and fired. Said he heard some The Philadelphia Medical News says whites say: "Kill every damned nigger we Gen. Grant is doing well, but his recovery is can see." Heard Henry Barkesdale make chists have been massacred and the mission-retarded by rheumatism.

The will of Wendell Phillips con-intend to carry this election by Seven persons were drowned at Dunto be carried 'by de point ob de gun." At the time of the riot saw white men riding up with guns; saw white men running home after their guns; saw no colored men armed. George A. Lee (white) saw some eight or ten pistols among the negroes pointed at Taylor and himself, the negroes demanding that they come out and show their faces. Charles G. Freeman (white) Frank James was last week taken described his efforts to disperse the crowd of replied that they had been mistreated, and The Coroner's jury investigating the were going to have their rights before they railroad horror near Indianapolis, Jan. 31 left. Witness saw many negroes with pistols, last, find that the bridge was weakened by John Stone (white) testified that the negroes ing they were not going to be slaughtered.

FIRE RECORD.

The fire record of the week is

Nearly one-half of a flock of 6,000 St. Louis, Mo., dry goods store....... \$ 40,000 Long Island City, N. Y., oil tanks....... 75,000

 Keokuk, Iowa, dwelling house
 10,000

 Albion, Pa., several stores
 20,000

 Bennington, Vt., paper mill
 60,000

 St. Louis, Mo., steamboat
 100,000

 Oneida, N. Y., hardware store
 50,000

 Teronto, Ont., soap factory
 50,000

 Leon, Iowa, grain elevator
 10,000

 Council Bluffs, Iowa, hotel
 15,000

 Pittsburgh, Pa., brick works
 10,000

 Minneapolis, Minn., cooper shops
 15,000

 Union City, Mich., stores
 15,000

 Jonesboro, Ind., grain elevator
 12,000

A WEEK'S FAILURES. The week's business failures of importance, as reported by telegraph, are noted n the appended table: Pilkington & Co., agricultural imple ments, St. Paul. \$75,000 H. & H. S.Church, stove-founders, Troy, N. Y.
Victoria Straw Works, Montreal.
H. J. Woodrich, clothing, Chicago.
R. A. Saalfield, music publisher, New York. 30,000
P. & E. Jaeger, crockery, Chicago. 70,000
Perrine & Co., wool, New York. 115,000
J. A. Grinstead, turfman, Lexington, Ky. 100,000
A. C. & C. H. Klomanson, mills, Pitts-Renshaw & Co., clothlers, New Orleans. 50,000
John Kerr, banker, Abilene, Tex. 40,000
Isnac Hodge, banker, Platteville, Wis. 150,000
J. Freedman, dry goods, New York. 100,000
J. W. Fowler, dry goods, St. Joseph, Mo. 12,000
Jones Car Manutacturing Company,
Troy, N. Y. 100,000
W. Beisterfield, dry goods, Saginaw, Mich. 10,000
Edward Pillsbury's Sons, cotton, New
Orleans. 140,000 Orleans
Woodside & Co., liquors, Philadelphia.
Glesner & Ross, confectioners, Kansas
City.
National Wrapper and Packing Co., St. Louis. T. P. & S. S. Smith, shoes, Philadelphia. MISCELLANEOUS.

The gloomy situation at Cincinnati was rendered more hopeful on the morning of Feb. 15 by a bulletin announcing that the waters of the Ohio River, after having attained the height of 71 feet 3 inches, had begun a retrogade movement. The announcement caused great rejeicing among the people. At Lawrenceburg the storm and the ensuing cold weather were severely felt, and hundreds were housed in the upper sections of two halls, a schoolhouse, and the Court House. The inundation had increased at Aurora, and the place was cut into three sections by the rushing river. Jeffersonville was in a sad plight, and the ruinous work along the Kanawha is reported as fearful. The families of 125 lime-burners at Utica, Ind., were huddled tegether in a church. At New Albany hundreds of houses had been wrecked or carried off their foundations. There were 315 houses submerged at Dayton, Ky., and at Newport, Ky., eighty squares of ground were overflowed. Storm-waves destroyed hundreds of buildings at Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio; Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Newport, Uniontown, Aberdeen, and Maysville, Ky., and in the eastern section of Cincinnati. Joppa, Ill., has been deserted by its people; Shawneetown was completely under water, but the residents were not suffering greatly. Metropolis, Irl., had also been de vastated by the floods, and Utica and Clarks. ville, Ind., were almost entirely submerged. Measures for relief were being taken at nearly every prominent point in the country. Secretary Lincoln announced his inten. tion of having Gen. Beckwith disburse \$120,000 from Cincinnati, while \$180,-000 would be applied to the succor of citi, zens to be reached by expeditions from Pittsburgh, Evansville, and Louisville. Wheeling reported the depots crowded with provisions | year. and clothing awaiting distribution. The relief committee at that point arrested two men for obtaining sixty-seven suits of 50,000 people were being fed by the re lief committee at Cincinnati. At Calco the water stood 48 feet 1 inch above low-water mark, and at Helena the Mississippi was 42 feet above low water. The Arkansas River for thirty years.

The waters of the Ohio River had of Feb. 16, and was receding all the way down ticket. as far as Evansville. A seething torrent was everything before it. Great distress prevailed at Uniontown, which was partly deserted, and mountainous waves were destroying the structures which remained erect at Lawrenceburg. The devastation at New Albany continued. Distressing reports are narrated by persons on the relief boats plying up and dewn the Ohio. The horrors of the flood were aggravated at Cincinnati by a terrible disaster by which twelve lives were lost. Two large buildings, undermined by the water, fell with a crash, burying the occupants in the ruins. The accident spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the inundated district, and many who could do so were seeking safer quarters. By the upsetting of a boat in the Tennessee River, near Newburg, Tenn., two women and three children lost their lives.

FOREIGN.

Vague reports have reached London of a frightful butchery of Christians in Tonquin. It is stated that from 250 to 300 Cate-

Seven persons were drowned at Dundee, Scotland. They were pleasure-seekers. An unknown man seized Premier Gladstone in Bond street, London, and brought him to a stand. The Premier disengaged himself, and proceeded to the House

of Commons. Turkey has a new trouble on her hands. The Cretans are again in a revolt, arising from the determination of the Sultan that the Christians in Crete, who belong to the Greek Church, shall be regulated by the Mohammedan religious laws. Fo long as these laws applied only to civil affairs the Cretans made no serious objections; but when it was sought to regulate their ecclesiastical affairs they at once resisted.

Greek brigands have made another haul of Judges and other officials.

A company, of which John Bright, E. Dwyer Gray and Charles S. Parnell are directors, has been formed, to operate under the Irish tramways act, to purchase estates and relieve congested districts.

A duel between members of the French Chamber of Deputies took place in Paris, M. Laquerre receiving a wound in the

Russian journals, in noting the final annexation of Mery, declare that England SHEEP

and Russia can continue to gobble Asia without arousing new antagonisms. The German papers, however, cannot refrain from taunt ing England on the added dangers which the recent conquests of Hussia have brought to

and the second s

British rule in India. Bismarck has returned the Lasker resolutions to the German Minister at Wash ington, instructing him to return them to the House of Representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall. The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin Cabinets.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A Congressional delegation visited Baltimore las week to inquire into the advantages of a proposed canal across the peninsula, which would require the expenditure of \$30,000,000.

The metal men were before the Ways and Means Committee last week. Mr. Horrof Michigan, declares that Morrison's bill will pass the House. He counts but three Republican votes in its favor, but not more than twenty-five Democratic votes against it.

The House Commerce Committee has voted to strike out the provision in the Reagan bill relative to the discriminations between short allong hauls on railroad, and also the section requiring fixed rates to be to tell in public places and not changed without five days' notice. The committee has indicated its intention of recommending a bill forbidding discrimination and pooling combinations for the purpose of raising rates.

Attempts have been made at Kieff. Russia, to incite a massacre of the Jews. Gen. Gordon has reached Khartoum,

and posted a proclamation recognizing El Mehdi as the Sultan. A bill for suppressing seditious street

demonstrations has been passed by the French Bismarck has been assured of the

Czar's friendship by a military attache of the Russian Embassy at Berlin. A royal commission, of which Sir

Charles Dilke is Chairman, will shortly inquire into the condition of the dwellings of the poor in the United Kingdom. A second large mass-meeting was

ield in London, to denounce the policy of the government in relation to Fgypt. A resolu-tion offered by Sir Rober. Peel, that Parlament had ceased to be in accord with the people, was adopted.

Four men fired upon the carbineer of King Humbert's train near Corneto, Italy. The carbineer returned the fire, wounding one of his assailants. A bottle of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached was also thrown at the train, without doing any damage, however. The Illinois Supreme Court has ren-

dered a decision declaring the Harper bill, which imposes a license of \$500 on whisky and \$150 on beer and malt liquor, constitu-

Three rural visitors to Lexington, Ky., blew out the gas upon retiring, and were found dead the next morning.

Whole families of children are danperously ill with searlet fever at Ware, Mass. New York is said to be overrun with beggars, many of whom steal simply to get shelter and food in Jall.

By the explosion of a tank of oil, which a boy fired at Bellefontaine, Ohio, six children were saverely burned.

The winter packing of hogs in Chicago shows a decrease of 459,000 when compared with the corresponding period of last

The directors of the Chicago and Alton Road report the gross earnings for the year as \$8,810,610, and the operating exclothes and seven pairs of shoes. Nearly penses as \$4,879,958. The total amount of stock and bonds is \$26,300,822.

At a meeting of prominent Republicans in New York, headed by Senator Miller, it was concluded that it would be next to impossible to give Arthur a solid delegation for at Little Rock was higher than it had been the nomination, and a messenger was dispatched to Washington to carry the news to him. Miller, it is claimed, is inclined to down fallen two feet at Cincionati on the morning Arthur in the hope to get second place on the

Gen. Will Cumback, of Indiana, in rushing through Joffersonville, carrying an interview with a Chicago Tribune reporter, expressed it as his opinion that neither Arthur nor Lozan would receive the Republican nomination. Arthur would find his strongest opposition in his own State, and Logan is not at all popular in the East.

The importation duties on dutiable goods entering Mexico will be increased 5 per cent. from May 15.

THE MARKET. NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2, Calcago	1.03	@ 1.06	n
No. 2 Red.,	1.10	@ 1.14	15
CORN-No. 2	.63	CG .64	D
OATS-Mixed	.42	@ .47	d
PORK-Mess	18.00	@18.50	Ø
LARD	.10	@ .10%	4
CHICAGO.			H
Beeves-Choice to Prime Steers.	6,75	@ 7.50	-
Fair to Good	5,50	@ 6.25	0
CHICAGO. BEEVES—Choice to Frime Steers. Fair to Good Common to Medium	5,00	@ 5.75	1
Hogs,	6,50	66 7.75	11
FLOUR-Pancy White Winter Ex	5,25	Ø 5,75	V
Good to Choice Spring	4,50	(0) 5.25	V
Hogs. FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex Good to Choice Suring WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	.94	.95	r
No. 2 Red Winter	1.02	@ 1.01	8
Conn-No. 2 Coars-No. 2 Res-No. 2 Barrer-No. 2 Barrer-No. 2 Burres-Choice Creamery.	.04	(6 .55	t
UATE-NO. 2	499	@ ,34	c
E1E-No. 2	.59	66 .60	t
BARLEY-No. 2.	.64	(6 .66	_
BUTTER-Unoice Creamery	.28	@ .32	a
Loos Fresh	.26	@ .27	11
POEK-Mess	18.00	@18.50	8
BUTYER—Choice Creamery EGGS—Fresh POEK—Mess LAED MILWAUKEE WHEAT—No. 2 CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYF—No. 2 BALLEY—No. 2 PORA—Mess LAED	.09	10 .10	10
WHEAT-No. 2	.03	65 .94	
Cors-No. 2	.54	et .55	n
OATS-No. 2	.34	00 ,36	B
RYE-No. 2	.82	69 .54	13
BALLEY-No. 2	.59	60 .54 60 *.61	1
Pons-Mess	18.00	0018.50	u
LARD	9.75	@10.00	
ST. LOUIS.			р.
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.07	@ 1.1019	М
Conn-Mixed	.54	100 .55	
OATS-No. 2	.34	68 ,36	
RTE	.56	00 .55	h
PORK-Mess	17.50	@/18,00	
PORS—Mess LARD ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2 RTE PORK—Mess LAHD CINCINNATI. WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN OATS	.03	G 1003E	
WITTER No a Deal	1.00	dt 1 04	N
Copy	4.02	60 1.04	1
OATS	196	66 ,37	
Hyp	69	00 01	e
Pony Moss	17.05	00 17 25	t
Laur	111	60 .00%	ľ
TOLEBO.	.00	.031 1007/18	l.
WHEAT -No. 2 Red	1.02	@ 1.05	1
Corn-No. 2	,63	66 .55	h
OATS RYS POIR—Mess LARD TOLEBO. WHEAT—No. 2 Red Cern—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 DETROIT. PLOUR	.34	Ø .35	
France	8.00	@ 6.25	b
WHEAT-No I White	1.04	@ 1.05	u
PLOUR. WHEAT-No 1 White	54	(9 ,55	17
OATs-Mixed	.37	66 .39%	١.
Pork-Mess	19.00	6619,50	d
PORK-Mess. INDIANAPOLIS.			t
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	1.01		a
CORNNo. 2	,35	06 .50 66 .36	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 OATS—Mixed CATTLE—Best.	,35	es .36	
C. EAST LIBERTY.		-	n
CATTLE-Best.	6.25	69 7.25	n

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Willson, Near Chicago.

They Warmed a Viper in the Person of a Visitor, Who First Robbed and Then Killed Them.

A double murder of the most revolting character was recently perpetrated at Winnetka, Ill., a town of 800 inhabitants, situated on the lake shore, a few miles north of Chicago, the victims being James L. Willson, an old and wealthy settler, and President of the Winnetka Village Board, and his wife, a member of another family of early Illinois settlers named Weare. He was in his 72d year, and with his wife, who was nearly ten years his senior, and crippled by paralysis, lived alone in a large, retired house. The crime was attended by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and is surrounded by a veil of mystery that defles the efforts of the detectives to penetrate. From the Chicago papers we glean the following particulars of the terrible butchery: As mentioned above, the aged couple lived alone, and the crime was not liscovered until several hours after its commission. Mr. Willson's body was found lying in a cramped condition behind the stove in the sitting-room. The right hand was clinched and beneath the head, and the left arm raised as if to ward off a blow. He had been shot twice, it was found, once in the left cheek and once in the left side of the chest. There had evidently been a desperate struggle for life by the old man, as there were numerous bruises about his head, arms and legs, and the foot-fender of the stove and the back of one of the chairs had been broken. The postmortem examination revealed the fact that nine of the old gentleman's ribs were broken, as if his murderer had finished his deed by jumping upon his victim as he lay writhing in the agonies of death before him.

But horrible as was this discovery, another even more blood-curdling awaited the neighbors, as they searched the house further. In an upper chamber Mrs. Willson was found dead in her bed, with her head beaten so that her features were almost unrecogniza-The fiesh from her entire forehead was stripped from the skull by blow after blow, and the skull beaten in. Gashes to the bone were visible on her chin and cheeks, and the only arm which she had with which to defend herself was bruised from the shoulder to the fingers. The pillows and bolster, which by their position showed that the old lady, though almost a helpless paralytic, had desperately struggled for her life, were saturated with blood. She was literally pounded to death, and about the bed and room lay the implements with which the flend, in his murderous frenzy, had done the deed. At the foot of the bed lay broken and splintered the white-thorn cane which she was accustomed to use in moving about her room. The murderer had evidently beaten broken it had seized a pair of iron fire-tongs, and continued the beating with maddened strength. These, too, were broken into no less than a half-dozen pieces over the old lady's head. Pieces were found scattered on the bed and about the room, some of them covered with blood and having gray hairs

torn from the victim's head elinging to them. Beside the bed lay a sword in its scabbard. a cherished remembrance to the old lady of her only son, who was a surgeon in the war and died of yellow fever before its close. The dents and blood on the scabbard showed how the murderer had completed his infamous The bedroom presented a horrible sight aside from the mangled corpse it contained. The walls at the side of the bed and beside the headboard were thickly spattered with blood, and even the high ceiling and walls opposite, and some tweive or fourteen feet distant from the bed, were sprinkled with it also, as if, as was doubtless the case, the murderer's weapon, as he swung it around for another blow, had thrown off the plentiful blood that had adhered to it from

All that is known concerning the murderer is this: The village had scarcely been alarmed when Neil Kalgue, who keeps butcher shop not far from Mr. Willson's house, furnished a partial solution of the mystery. He says that Mr. Willson came into his shop about 6 o'clock Tuesday night, and said: "Give me two pounds of your nicest porter-house steak; I have a friend stopping over night at my house, and I want you to send over another steak in the morning

It is next to certain that this "friend," whoever he may be, is the one who committed the murder. But no one has been found who saw any one go to the Willson house on Tuesday evening. Mr. Willson took the steak home, it is supposed, and the three (Mr. Willson, his wife, and the guest) ate it for their supper. When the house was reached the next morning no traces of the steak, or of its having been cooked, could be found. A good-sized yeal cutlet was found untouched in the pantry. The table stood in the center dining-room, with the cloth thrown over the dishes. Upon lifting it, it was discovered that it was set for three. There were three plates, three cups and saucers, and knives. This showed conclusively that Mr. and Mrs. Willson had entertained some one at supper.

The appearance of the sitting-room as it was found was suggestive of the manner in which the murder was committed. The table and chairs stood as if two persons had been sitting there talking. On the table was an unfolded newspaper and upon it were Mr. Willson's glasses. On the table, also, was a portfolio containing some of Mr. Willson's business papers. The supposition is that this was brought out by Mr. Willson during a conversation with his guest upon business matters. During the talk Mr. Willson may have revealed the fact that he had considerable money in the house, and this may have suggested to the man there with him the idea of robbery, even if he had not previously entertained the purpose. s supposed that, having determined to kill Mr. Willson to secure his money, the man frew his revolver and shot at him without riving any warning. It is thought that the first shot took effect in Mr. Willson's jaw, and hat as the two jumped to their feet the secand shot was fired, putting a ball into his After felling his victim to the oor after a brief struggle, the murderer probably rushed up stairs and killed Mrs. Willson, as has been described, and then returned and finding Mr. Willson still alive tamped upon him, crushing in his chest. On he floor of the sitting-room were found two loth vest-buttons, which had evidently been orn from a broadcloth vest. These, wi doubt, were forced from the vest of the ourderer during the struggle, and are rerarded as important evidence which may

ead to his identification. Mr. Willson was worth \$50,000 to \$100,000, and always had a considerable sum of money bout him. Mrs. Willson was eccentric, and lways had from \$500 to \$2,000 in the house or her own requirements. This money was

indoubtedly the incentive for the crime. WAGE-WORKERS.

THE New Jersey Steel Works, at Trenten, ave resumed. Tur wages of the employes of the stove vorks at Pittsburgh, N. J., have been reduced

SEVENTY-TWO coal-pits in Pennsylvania. employing 8,000 men, have resumed work at the wages paid last fall.

THE laborers in the United States Governnent works at Kemp levee, in Louisiana, nave struck for higher wages. THE glassworks at Rock Island, which have

ip again with a full force of workmen. THE mill-owners at Pittsburgh have withrawn their order for a 10 per cent. reduc-tion in the wages of machine molders, thus verting a strike.

een shut down since last July, have started

THE annual convention of the Amaiga nated Association of Iron-Workers will be held at Pittsburgh on the 5th of April to decide upon a scale for the year commencing June 1.

THE wife of a Chamberlin (S. C.) street-oar

PUT TO THE SWORD.

The Singularly Brutal Murder of A Daring Sortle Made by the Half-Famished Garrison of Sinkat.

The Fleeing Band Quickly Surrounded by the Rebels and Cut to Pieces.

The news of the fall of Sinkat, and the mas-

sere of the garrison, produced an excite ment in England hardly equaled by the intelligence which preceded it but a few days, of the disaster which overtook Baker Pasha's little army. In the House of Lords, Salisbury moved a vote of censure, which carried by more than two to one. While the Tory Lords were reprehending the luckless Gladstone, the Tories in the House of Commons were bent on a similar object, but one far more difficult of attainment. The motion of censure was made by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Gladstone rose to reply, amid a prolonged de-monstration of applause. He stated that 4,000 men had been ordered to Suakim. He denied that there had been inconsistency or vacillaton, and declared that North-cote had used the phrase in lieu of adopting any policy whatever. Gladstone denounced the idea of a reconquest of the Soudan, and said Gordon "would restore the former rulers to their ancestral power usurped by Egypt." The Premier asked the House to acquit the Government, and concluded his speech. Instead of the acquittal which had been generally expected, the debate was adjourned, an undoubted admission of the weakness of the party now in power. London cablegrams furnish the appended particulars of the Sinkat disaster: garrison made a sortle, and for a long time successfully repulsed the rebei attacks, but at last the attacking forces gained an advantage and completely destroyed the garrison, except a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown. The streets of Saukim presen: a heartrending appearance, being thronged with women whose weeping and wailing give unmistakable evidence of their distress and forebodings. Further advices regarding the fall of Sinkat relate that Tewfik Bey, desp ing of further resisting the onslaught of the furious rebels, blew up the fortifications, spiked his guns, and sallied forth upon the enemy, and with the last 600 of his followers was cut Seven men-of-war belonging to the channel squadron have been ordered to Egyptian waters. A correspondent at Suakim telegraphs: At last the heroic garrison of Sinkat have been butchered. For a fortnight they have been eating roots and tree leaves. It was a feeble band, indeed, which made the sortie to die amid the rebel horde. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men thus animated with Tewfik Bey's spirit destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine, filled their pouches to the utmost with cartridges, ued forth six hundred strong against and is the rebels. Osman Digma's hordes rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremen-dous rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued, and not a soul escaped. According to latest reports there were only. four sick men unable to take part in the sortie at Sinkst, and they were spared by the rebels. Before the sortie a rebel shelk approached Sinkat, and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly, reviling rebels. During the sortle women and dren followed in the rear of the soldiers. Large numbers of the rebels were killed. The rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Suakim. The Sinkat contingent have joined the main body. The attack on Suakim is believed to be imminent. The British Minister at Cairo telegraphs that after the battle the rebels entered Sinkat and put every one to the sword."

SOLDIERS.

The Number Who Served in the Late War

and the Bounties Paid Them. The Secretary of War recently sent to the Senate of the United States, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Voorbees calling for information as to the number of soldiers who served one, two, and three years, respectively, in the Union army in the late war, the amount of bounty paid each class, and the approximate amount to be required to equalize the bounties of those who served in that war, a communication from the Ad-General giving the information asked for, and copies of letters to Congress in former years by the Paymaster General of the Army setting forth the estimates of the amount to be required for the equalization of bounties. The Adjutant General's report gives the number of enlisted men who enlisted for the various periods

Three years....2,030,804 Six months...... 20,439

With respect to the information asked for in regard to bounties paid or the sum neces-sary to equalize the bounties of those who served, the Adjutant General says it cannot be compiled from the records of his office. He calls attention, however, to the estimates submitted to Congress by the Paymaster General of the army in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1889. In the estimate submitted April 22, 1876, the Paymaster General states that up to that date there had been paid in bounties to enlisted men \$385,917,6-2, and the Adjutant General states that since then there have been paid in bounties \$2,292,567, making the total bounties paid to the date of the communication \$388,210,249. The first estimate of the amount required for the equalization of bounties made by the Paymaster General is dated Jan. 15, 1872. It is based on the provision of the bill then pending in Congress to give each enlisted man, or if dead to give to his heirs, a bounty at the rate of \$8.33% per month for his term of service. The Paymaster General estimated the cost at \$137,275,105. He divides the enlisted men into three classes, as follows:

First Class-Enlisted men in the regular army who entered the service between April 12, 1861, and April 19, 1865, and were honora-bly discharged, 46,379; average duration of service, twenty-nine months.

Second Class-Enlisted men of all classes who volunteered, including those recognized for completing the perenses of Washington and the slaves who enlisted or were drafted between April 12, 1861, and April 19, 1865, 2,234,421; deducting substitutes, 123,110, and enlisted men from captured prisoners of war, 1,502, leaves a total of 2,100,630; average duration of service, 28.7 months. Third Class-Enlisted men who entered for not less than three years and were discharged

duty, 59,500; average duration of service, 7.3 months. Estimated cost of equalizing bountles of the first class, \$11,208,253; second class, \$604,-505,328; third class, \$3,619,583; total, \$519,383,-169. This sum, less the amount of bounties paid and then payable under the existing laws, equaling \$382,108,004, was \$137,275,105.

on account of wounds or while in the line of

CHIPS.

An organized band of river pirates infest VIRGINIA will hold her next State regatta

at Norfolk, on July 4. BAYARD is the choice of three Virginia papers for the Presidency. A DOZEN mad dogs were killed at Montmo-

renei, S. C., during the past month. SEVENTY young ladies of Hollister, Cal., advertise in the local papers for husbands. Lange premiums are offered for coyota scales by the farmers of Southern Orsgon.